

(d) *Sustainable development*. It should be the governing rule behind environmental legislation, and accordingly that priority should be given, for example, to re-use and recycling in waste disposal.

(e) *Subsidiarity*. the subsidiarity principle suggests that decision making should occur at the lowest practicable level of government.

(f) *Proximity*. This idea has had particular importance with respect to transfrontier shipments of waste. Its roots in that context are largely political, rather than economic or environmental, and it is likely that the provision's authors had in mind transfrontier air and water pollution rather than waste shipments.

(g) *Proportionality*. By this it is meant that the terms and extent of any obligations imposed must be reasonably related to the objectives which are sought.

## THE CONCEPTION OF MODERN INFORMATION SOCIETY

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The dramatic acceleration in the development and use of information and communication technologies during the last few years has set in motion a worldwide process of transition from the "Industrial" to the "Information Society". The depth of this process seems to have much greater social, economic and cultural implications for humanity than the industrial revolution of the past. Business, education, training, research, entertainment - indeed, all aspects of life - are increasingly affected by electronic networks and multimedia technologies, which are opening up new opportunities and challenges for all. We move towards the third millennium & we should realize the fundamental changes brought by the "communication and information revolution". Moreover, individuals, groups and communities will need to develop not only new tools of analysis but also very different mentalities and attitudes in order to adapt to the "new" civilization based on information and knowledge.

Sure signs of Information Society are information, communications, computing & electronic (ICCE) technologies, which are developing rapidly & played a prominent role in the global economy.

The information sector is very important because of its special nature: information is a social good & it can be shared freely once it is created. Besides information economy creates non-material goods. Such wealth arises from the mental work of intellectuals, the result being stored in some material media. Non-material wealth such as ideas, knowledge, or information are neither used up nor worn down. They are not lost when shared or given away. People tend to share them freely, because "knowledge shared is knowledge doubled." So, the limits to material growth do not apply to information growth.

There are various types of information: software, music and the arts, cultural items, databases, literature, media, ideas, designs, inventions, as well as traditional knowledge and genetic information.

The Information sector naturally gives rise to cooperation and sharing, but where the dominant forms of ownership today are highly monopolistic. These forms, called intellectual property rights (IPR), raise the selling price of non-material wealth by illegalizing the free sharing of information and thereby creating artificial scarcity.

Most important of all, there is now a political will in many countries to support and encourage these processes.

The major problems are posed not by the technologies as such, but rather by political, social, organizational and ethical issues involved.

Whether humanity as a whole is to benefit from these opportunities will depend not only on the transfer of technology, but first and foremost on human capability to make the best possible use of information technology.

In the information society we have new opportunities for development:

- *in the field of education*, information technologies are viewed as a means of complementing traditional educational techniques to enable education systems to adapt to the different learning and training needs of societies.

- *scientific research*, where computer networks and many telematics applications originally developed, remains one of their most active consumers.

- *in the field of environment*, information technology will help to expand humanity's capacities to understand and manage physical and ecological processes, and to forecast and respond to disasters and catastrophes.

- *in the field of culture*, multimedia technologies already offer tremendous possibilities for the promotion and sharing of physical and non-physical cultural heritage.

The information economy is required to contribute to "advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication", "to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image", to "maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge", and to "give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture".

It is true that economic and commercial interests now seem to be the main driving force for the building of information highways. But it is also obvious that culture, education and science, as distinct and integral parts of our civilization, cannot be left totally at the mercy of market forces. We should create & adopt the information policies, which will be in harmony with society, economy & environment.

## **THE SHADOW ECONOMY IN UKRAINE**

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For long time Ukraine had command and control economy. The process of creating of free market system was started in 1991. At that time Ukraine was not able for radical changes, and the huge "shadow" economy arised.

Under the "shadow" economy we understand: hidden services and goods production; informal activity (no registered business); illegal economy - bribes, swindler, extorting, contraband, prostitution, and so on.

There is one important aspect of studying shadow economy: the scales of "shadow" economy's capital turnovers and incomes are unnoticeable That is why it is the "shadow" economy. It is supported that the share of the "shadow" economy in Ukraine in machine - building in 1993-1995 was 5-13, in oil - processing -11 per cent in public transport -